



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following extract is from a letter received by the present writer in May, 1884, from Paul Beaulieu, interpreter to the White Earth Indian agency, Minnesota. Beaulieu is an intelligent half-breed, and has lived all his life within seventy miles of the head waters of the Mississippi. His letter was in answer to an inquiry as to the views of the people of that section on Captain Glazier's discovery. He writes, "I would respectfully state that, according to the ideas of the people of this section for scores of years past, in alluding to Lake Itasca, which is known only as Elk Lake, or Omushkos, by the Indians, it was never by them considered as the head or source of the Father of Running Waters, or May-see-see-be, as it is by them named. I have received a map showing the route of exploration of Captain Willard Glazier, 1881, and being well acquainted with his chief guide, Chenowagesic, who has made the section of country explored by Captain Glazier, his home for many years, and who has proved the truth of his often repeated assertion, when maps were shown him, that a smaller lake above Lake Itasca, would, in time, change the feature of those maps, and proclaim to the world that Lake Itasca cannot any longer maintain its claim as being the fountain head of Ke-chee-se-be, or Great River, which is called May-see-see-be by the Chippewas. The map as outlined by Captain Glazier's guide, Chenowagesic, and published by the Glazier party, is correct, and it is plain to us who know the lay of this whole country, (I mean by the word us, the Chippewa tribe in particular, also the recent explorers for pine,) that Lake Glazier is located at the right place, and is the last lake on the longest stream of the several rivers at the head of the great Mississippi."

Now, respecting the latitude given by Captain Glazier, it may be stated that he had with him no instrument for determining latitude; and assuming that the latitude given by Nicollet was that of the southern point of Lake Itasca, not that of Schoolcraft's Island, he did what any other person in like circumstances would have done, made as near an estimate as possible, and placed the new lake in latitude 10° to the south of that given by Nicollet.

The extracts given by your correspondent from Schoolcraft and Glazier, in parallel columns, even if they do carry some slight resemblance, have no bearing whatever upon the latter's claim to have discovered a lake which was unknown to Schoolcraft, Nicollet, or the officials of the land survey. Whatever the merits of this controversy, it is most conclusive that there is a beautiful sheet of water above and beyond Lake Itasca, which the Indians and pioneers of northern Minnesota, as well as the majority of American geographers and map-makers, now recognize as Lake Glazier, the primal reservoir of the Great River.

PEARCE GILES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.

Hibernation of bats.

In a brief notice recently published in *Science* (viii. No. 187, p. 222), of a paper on the 'Migration of bats,' which I read at the Buffalo meeting of the American association, I am reported as saying that 'there is no evidence that any forms [of bats] hibernate.' Nothing in natural history is better attested than the fact of the hibernation of bats, and I hasten to correct the error made by your reporter.

C. HART MERRIAM.

An easy method of measuring the time of mental processes.

Lest it should seem that I lay claim to what is not my due, I would explain that I did not know of the exactly similar experiment of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes with a circle of people, until Professor Bowditch called my attention to it at the recent meeting of the American association. At that time the paper printed in *Science* had left my hands. I hasten to yield any claims to priority for this method of measuring simple reaction times for the privilege of having so distinguished an anticipator as Dr. Holmes.

I must thank Professor Mendenhall for the reference to his interesting article. I find, however, that his very ingenious method resembles the usual laboratory methods much more than it does mine.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

Germantown, Sept. 19.

The law of volumes in chemistry.

In my letter with the above title in *Science* for Sept. 10, there occurs an obvious error, since $1,628 \times 18 = 29,304$, and not 30,304. The slip of the pen was the more curious from the fact that the correct figures were already printed in my yet unpublished volume, 'Mineral physiology and physiography.' The above coefficient for the formula of water is calculated from the datum in Ganot's 'Elements de physique,' that the relation between the volumes of water at 0° and vapor at 100° = 1:1,698. I hope to discuss at length the questions raised in my late letter before the National academy of sciences at its meeting in November.

T. STERRY HUNT.

Montreal, Sept. 17.

Cause of a recent period of cool weather in New England.

In a recent issue (*Science*, viii. p. 233) I called attention to a period of cool weather which prevailed in New England from Aug. 15 to Aug. 23, culminating on the night of Aug. 22; on which night, I now learn, frosts were observed in the lowlands near Boston.

I now desire to call attention to another aspect of this phenomenon; namely, that, while this abnormal cold prevailed at the earth's surface, at a not very great altitude above the earth's surface the temperature was above the normal, and increased during the night. At the top of Mount Washington the temperature was several degrees above the normal, and was slightly higher at the morning observation of the 23d than on the previous evening; but an absence of self-recording instruments prevents a more extended study of the phenomenon. This want was, however, supplied at Blue Hill, where a Richard thermograph at the top showed an almost continuous rise of temperature after the 11 P.M. observation of the 22d, until after noon of the 23d; while a Draper thermograph at the base of the hill, 400 feet lower, showed that the temperature fell almost continuously until 5 A.M. (about sunrise) of the 23d, at which time the temperature was more than ten degrees lower at the base than at the summit. Both thermographs showed short undulations common to thermograph curves. This fall in temperature during the night, no doubt, also occurred at the Boston signal office, since the temperature observed at 3 A.M. of the 23d was four degrees lower than at 11 P.M. of the 22d. The close coincidences between the readings of the self-record-